

branch, arm, or service, in the grades specified:

To be major

Gorn, John W., O22200.

To be captain

Moore, James E., O69992.

To be first lieutenant

Caskey, John T., Jr., O70298.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Congress), section 201, title II, Public Law 365, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress, Public Law 759, 80th Congress, and Public Law 36, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 37, 83d Congress, and Public Law 294, 84th Congress:

To be captain

Smith, Milton J., MC.

To be first lieutenants

Blagi, Joseph A., JAGC, O985441.
Bond, John L., Jr., MC, O2276785.
Haight, Robert P., Jr., MC.
Holm, Ruth W., ANC N804384.
Howell, Sharon O., ANC, N805668.
Ivey, Paul E., DC, O2270664.
Lakes, Cecil T., JAGC, O2203778.
McNab, James F., MSC, O1314936.
Mullins, Harold A., DC, O2283492.
Murphy, Eugene J., JAGC, O2266939.
Westerfield, Frank M., MC, O1880743.

To be second lieutenants

Metcalfe, Virginia A., AMSC, M2996.
Terry, Frances M., ANC, N901871.
Vollmer, Dorothy A., AMSC, M3020.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 201, title II, Public Law 365, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress, subject to completion of internship:

Ball, James J.
Browder, James A.
Gangarosa, Eugene J., O2275558.
Hartvigsen, Robert E.
Johnson, Louis A., O1873898.
Kirkland, Benjamin B., Jr., O2205460.
Miller, Robert E., O2275401.
Moyer, Donald G., O2275579.
Muir, Mark D.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Dental Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 201, title II, Public Law 365, 80th Congress, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress, upon receipt of doctor of dental surgery degree:

Kern, Thomas F., O2283105.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be first lieutenant

Rolya, William I., O1913301.

To be second lieutenants

Chittenden, Richard E., AO2234480.
Greenwalt, James P., O4030908.
Lizardo, Alex R., O4010417.

The following-named distinguished military student for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Beaulieu, John A.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Billups, William H., Jr.	Jones, Dale F.
Boll, Albert F.	Kane, Eugene R.
Budinich, Thomas M., Jr.	Moore, Jack M.
Cel, Peter G., Jr.	Owens, Ronald E.
Ferguson, Lewis L.	Quinlan, Richard J.
Florentino, William J.	Sams, Marion W., Jr.
Garrett, James W.	Tuttle, Donald C.
Hartman, Robert W.	Welch, Larry L.
	Zavadil, Jerome J., Jr.

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Harry D. Felt, United States Navy, to be Vice Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy with the rank of admiral.

Having designated, in accordance with the provisions of section 413 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, Vice Adm. Harry D. Felt, United States Navy, for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, I nominate him to have the grade, rank, pay and allowances of admiral while so serving.

Having designated, in accordance with the provisions of section 413 (a) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, the following named officers for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, I nominate them to have the grade, rank, pay and allowances of vice admiral while so serving:

Vice Adm. Thomas S. Combs, United States Navy.

Rear Adm. William V. Davis, Jr., United States Navy.

Vice Adm. Matthias B. Gardner, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral.

Vice Adm. Stuart S. Murray, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 21, 1956:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Glenn A. Boger, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration, term expiring March 31, 1962.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

David A. Hamil, of Colorado, to be Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, term of 10 years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

William G. Juergens, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Illinois.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, who art our refuge and redemption, and whose truth is our light and hope, may we now worship Thee with eager minds and earnest hearts, gratefully acknowledging Thy goodness and our dependence upon Thee.

Emancipate us from all fears and anxieties and inspire us with a greater faith

in Thy immeasurable love which always sustains us and Thy unfathomable care which always surrounds us.

We rejoice that when we are discouraged and disturbed in spirit we may bring our burdens and sorrows unto Thee and carry away a song and receive a new joy which defies despair.

Show us how we may cultivate a more vital and healing sympathy for struggling humanity, a nobler skill in doing good, and a finer art of insight and understanding for all who are baffled and perplexed by life's untoward happenings and vicissitudes.

In Christ's name we offer our prayer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 101. An act relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of section 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939;

H. R. 5790. An act relating to the application in the Territory of Hawaii of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act;

H. R. 6782. An act to amend section 7 of "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 8493. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the General Federation of Womens Clubs, Inc., in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 9582. An act to provide for the delayed reporting of births within the District of Columbia;

H. R. 9671. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the village of Carey, Ohio;

H. R. 10374. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 10768. An act to amend section 5 of the act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia," as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3693. An act to amend title IX of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937, as amended;

H. R. 6243. An act authorizing the construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote the peacetime application of atomic energy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7227. An act to amend further the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes, to provide that certain Federal surplus property be disposed of to State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7380. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities;

H. R. 9593. An act to simplify accounting, facilitate the payment of obligations, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11320. An act to effect the control of narcotics, barbiturates, and dangerous drugs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 11487. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 313. An act to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons tried in the District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

S. 2429. An act to amend section 212 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning, and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports;

S. 2704. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 2895. An act to amend the acts of February 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, relating to the payment of the cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in the District of Columbia;

S. 2896. An act to amend the act relating to cemetery associations;

S. 3663. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Columbia Historical Society in the District of Columbia;

S. 3821. An act to authorize the construction of one prototype ship, and the conversion of one Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce;

S. 3838. An act to provide for the maintenance and operation of the bridge to be constructed over the Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland; and

S. 3897. An act to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1614. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids; title 21, United States Code, section 321c"; and

S. 1622. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in the Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota, of the Missouri River Basin project, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9739) entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes."

The message further announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 50 to the above-entitled bill.

FOURTH NATIONAL JAMBOREE, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of the bill (S. 2771) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use at the Fourth National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to lend to the Boy Scouts of America, a corporation created under the act of June 15, 1916, for the use and accommodation of the approximately 50,000 Scouts and officials who are to attend the Fourth National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America to be held as a part of the national program "Onward for God and My Country" during the period beginning in June 1957, and ending in July 1957, at Valley Forge, Pa., such tents, cots, blankets, commissary equipment, flags, refrigerators, and other equipment and services as may be necessary or useful to the extent that items are in stock and available and their issue will not jeopardize the national-defense program.

(b) Such equipment is authorized to be delivered at such time prior to the holding of such jamboree, and to be returned at such time after the close of such jamboree, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. No expense shall be incurred by the United States Government for the delivery, return, rehabilitation, or replacement of such equipment.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, before delivering such property, shall take from the Boy Scouts of America a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of such property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point in the RECORD my remarks explaining the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 2771 is to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment to the Boy Scouts of America for use at the Fourth National Jamboree to be held at Valley Forge, Pa., during June to July 1957.

This bill will authorize the Secretary to lend tents, cots, blankets, flags, and commissary equipment as may be necessary or useful to the Boy Scouts.

Now, this will all be at no expense to the Government, and the Boy Scouts must furnish a good and sufficient bond to insure the return, rehabilitation and replacement of all equipment loaned.

There is ample precedence for this legislation. Prior to World War II it was customary for the Government to assist the Boy Scouts in connection with their annual jamboree by lending the necessary equipment needed at the site

of the encampment. This custom was revived following World War II, and the acts of October 5, 1949, and May 26, 1952, authorized the loan of military property to the Boy Scouts for use during the Second and Third National Jamborees.

The Department of Defense favors enactment of the bill, and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection.

1957 WORLD JAMBOREE OF BOY SCOUTS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2772) to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to the Boy Scouts of America in connection with the World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957; and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to lend to the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, for the use and accommodation of the approximately 1,500 Scouts and officials who are to attend the World Jamboree, Boy Scouts, to be held in England in July and August 1957, such tents, cots, blankets, commissary equipment, flags, refrigerators, and other equipment and services as may be necessary or useful to the extent that items are in stock and available and their issue will not jeopardize the national-defense program.

(b) Such equipment is authorized to be delivered at such time prior to the holding of such jamboree, and to be returned at such time after the close of such jamboree, as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of Defense and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. No expense shall be incurred by the United States Government for the delivery, return, rehabilitation, or replacement of such equipment.

(c) The Secretary of Defense, before delivering such property, shall take from the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, good and sufficient bond for the safe return of such property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to provide, without expense to the United States Government, transportation from the United States and return on a vessel of the Military Sea Transportation Service for (1) those Boy Scouts and Scouters certified by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, as representing the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, at the jamboree referred to in the first section of this act, and (2) the equipment and property of such Boy Scouts and Scouters and the property loaned to the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to this act to the extent that such transportation will not interfere with the requirements of military operations.

(b) Before furnishing any transportation under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall take from the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, a good and sufficient bond for the reimbursement to the United States by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, of the actual costs of transportation furnished under this section.

Sec. 3. Amounts paid to the United States to reimburse it for expenses incurred under the first section and for the actual costs of transportation furnished under section 2 shall be credited to the current applicable appropriations or funds to which such expenses and costs were charged and shall be available for the same purposes as such appropriations or funds.

Sec. 4. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State, no fee shall be collected for the application for a passport by, or the issuance of a passport to, any Boy Scout or Scouter who is certified by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, as representing the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, at the jamboree referred to in the first section of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, place a comma after the word "Scouts" and insert the word "Scouters."

On page 2, line 24, delete the word "and", place a comma after the word "Scouts", and insert the words "and officials" after the word "Scouters."

On page 3, line 3, delete the word "and", following the word "Scouts", place a comma after the word "Scouts", and after the word "Scouters", insert the words "and officials."

On page 3, line 23, place a comma after the word "Scout", and on page 3, line 24, delete the word "or" and insert after the word "Scouter" the words "or official."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend at this point in the RECORD my remarks explaining the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 2772 is to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend to the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, certain equipment, such as tents, cots, blankets, flags, and commissary equipment as may be necessary, and to the extent that such items are in stock and available, for use of approximately 1,500 Scouts, Scouters, and officials who are to attend the World Jamboree to be held in England in July and August 1957.

Now, there is no expense to the Government for the loan of this equipment. The bill provides that the Boy Scouts will give the Government a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of the property in good order and condition.

The Secretary of Defense is also authorized to provide transportation for these Scouts, Scouters, and officials on a vessel of the Military Sea Transportation Service. The bill provides that the Boy Scouts of America will reimburse the Government for the expense of this transportation and will also furnish a bond to insure the reimbursement to the Government.

Another provision of the bill provides that no fees shall be collected for the application for a passport for any Boy Scout, Scouter, or official who is certified by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

There is a precedent for this legislation, in that the Congress enacted similar legislation by the act of August 14, 1947, which conferred similar authority for the loan of equipment and furnishing of transportation in connection with the World Jamboree held in France in 1947.

The committee wished to make certain that Scouters and officials were included in the provisions of the bill in all respects. Consequently, four minor amendments were adopted. These are all clarifying in nature.

The Department of Defense favors enactment of this bill, and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of a measure which I introduced today which would affect the Office of the Vice Presidency. For over a year I have been researching this subject and have had innumerable conferences with the executive branch on this important proposal. Many conferences were held with all persons who might be affected by this proposed legislation. I received invaluable research assistance from Ernest Grunbaum, a senior at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.

Despite the fact that the role played by the Vice President has changed dramatically within the past two decades, no improving legislation has accompanied this change. For example, in spite of the fact that the Vice President must entertain high dignitaries from foreign countries he must use a private club or restaurant. The holder of the second highest office in our land has no official home.

The Vice President's present staff allowance is pitiful. His employees are overworked and underpaid. He receives a pathetically small amount for travel allowance, yet he must be constantly on the road in this Nation's interests.

My bill would, in essence, improve the tools of the Vice President by giving him an official home, increase his expense and traveling allowances, as well as provide additional funds for administrative, clerical, and research assistants. The bill would insure better working quarters for the Vice President. At present he has a small, tired-looking office on the top floor of the Senate Office Building.

It is up to Congress to modernize and streamline the tools with which the Vice President of the United States must work.

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR COAL MINERS

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, we in this country owe a great debt to a very important group of persons in our economy. I am referring to the Nation's coal miners of both past years and the present.

Coal is and has always been the primary source of energy which has played an important part in the industrial and economic growth of the United States. Coal is a vital link in the process of converting raw material at its source into many thousands of finished products ranging from tiny objects to great ships and structures. And coal has played an important part in transporting these commodities to their point of consumption. Thus, it is not an overstatement to say that one of the underlying pillars on which the economy was built is coal. And it is equally proper to say that coal has played an essential part in national defense.

This important ingredient has been buried deep in the earth, and until it was made available aboveground and at the site of factories and other users it was of no usefulness. Men had to go into the mines and remove coal. Thus was created one of the most hazardous of all peacetime occupations, and, by the same token, a heritage of particularly brave men.

Mr. Speaker, I think it high time that we extend some token of official recognition to the Nation's coal miners. Accordingly, I propose that there be executed a special postage stamp honoring all the men who have gone into the mines to dig our coal. It is fitting and proper that we give these men our vote of appreciation in this manner for the great service they have performed on behalf of the Nation.

Therefore, I earnestly commend this proposal to the Postmaster General for his sympathetic consideration, and I urge my distinguished colleagues and persons everywhere to give it their wholehearted support.

BUSINESS SEES BIGGEST YEAR YET

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on the floor of the House we had a 1-minute dissertation by my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULDER], and the theme song of his blues was the disaster facing our economy and boils down to just one thing—that my friend is so anxious to win a presidential election that he would march down the highways singing the blues until everyone started his chant.

Such stuff and nonsense. I enclose as part of my remarks an editorial from the Denver Post of June 18, 1956, by the Associated Press, and I especially call

this article to the attention of my disheartened, discouraged, and depressed friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER]:

BUSINESS SEES BIGGEST YEAR YET

WASHINGTON, June 18.—This will be the Nation's biggest business year and the boom ought to carry over into 1957, according to the chief economist of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt made this prediction after weighing fresh reports from 15 industry sources. The individual forecasts also were made public Saturday at the chamber's midyear business symposium.

Schmidt said his prediction of prosperity would stand even if President Eisenhower decides not to run for reelection because of his latest illness.

There would be an initial shock if Eisenhower should withdraw, Schmidt said, but fundamental elements of strength in the economy soon would reassure businessmen.

Executives of 14 trade associations, and a banker whose personal forecast did not side with the majority's optimism, gave their views to reporters.

Most panelists were confident the boom this year would top 1955 and that the second half of 1956 would top the first 6 months.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1945

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced a very worthwhile bill, which, when compared with much of the legislation considered by Congress, may be adjudged to be of little import. I speak of H. R. 7733, which would, if enacted, provide for several needed changes in section 17 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended—title 50, United States Code, appendix 2016. Inasmuch as this bill involves the rights of certain United States citizens, however, even though the number affected is relatively small, my feeling is that this bill is quite important, and I, therefore, have taken the floor at this time to acquaint you with its provisions.

During the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands, the Japanese military authorities sequestered bank accounts and other credits in the Philippines owned by American individuals and business enterprises. Postwar decisions of the Philippine courts held that compliance with Japanese sequestration orders on the part of debtors resulted in the discharge of their obligations. As a result, American citizens and firms whose credits were sequestered were without the means of recouping their losses.

As a result, section 17 was placed in the War Claims Act of 1948. This section provides compensation from the war-claims fund for American individuals and businesses suffering sequestration losses. Section 17, as amended, provides that in cases of the death of an individual entitled to benefits, payments shall be made to the surviving spouse, children or parents of the decedent in a specified order of priority.

In H. R. 7733, I have added two categories of eligible heirs under section 17 of the War Claims Act, as follows:

(1) brothers and sisters (in equal shares) if there is no widow, husband, child, or parent; and

(2) the next of kin (in equal shares), under the laws of the State in which the deceased was domiciled at the time of his death, if there is no widow, husband, child, parent, brother, or sister.

Authority for the payment of claims is provided in subsection (d) of section 6 of the War Claims Act. Subsection (d) of section 6, the prisoner of war section of the act, provides for the payment to the following survivors of deceased persons in the order named as follows:

(1) widow or husband if there is no child or children of the deceased;

(2) widow or husband and child or children of the deceased, one-half to the widow or husband and the other half to the child or children of the deceased in equal shares;

(3) child or children of the deceased (in equal shares) if there is no widow or husband; and

(4) parents (in equal shares) if there is no widow, husband, or child.

Subsection (c) of section 17 states that in those cases where the death of any eligible individual has occurred, the payment of such claim shall be made to the individual specified, and in the order provided in subsection (d) of section 6. My reason for referring to the subsections which state the order of priority of the individuals eligible for payment of claims is to point out that my bill, H. R. 7733, would not add to the categories of survivors eligible under subsection (d) of section 6 of the act. The amendment which I have proposed strikes out any reference to the prisoners of war section and sets up a separate category of eligible survivors under section 17. The addition of these two classes of persons, therefore, applies only to the sequestered funds cases, but, at the same time, it retains the order of eligible survivors as provided by the other sections of the War Claims Act.

The opinion of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission notwithstanding, the sequestration of funds section can be distinguished from the other sections of the act in that payments provided in the sequestration cases are based on actual deprivation of properties by the Japanese Government, whereas other sections of the act are in effect gratuities or bounties paid by this Government to compensate those American civilians and military personnel who were prisoners of war and internees of the enemy during the war. I, therefore, feel strongly that the United States Government should make payment to any living survivor, or survivors, of deceased individuals whose properties were sequestered by the Japanese. That brothers and sisters and other next of kin should be ineligible to receive the amount of these monetary benefits is, in my opinion, unfair and unjust and is certainly not in accordance with the general law of decedents and distributions operative in most, if not all, of the States in this country. The United States has an compelling obligation, it seems to me, to pay any next of kin that may be found in any

of these cases the full amount of the properties taken from American citizens.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has taken a completely unwarranted and unjustified position on this bill. In their report to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Commission states a total of six objections to the passage of this legislation. After a careful study, I have concluded the Commission's objections are neither sound nor can they be substantiated by the facts. The reasons given by the Commission in their adverse recommendation are as follows:

1. The bill is discriminatory in that it would extend benefits to 2 additional classes of survivors under section 17 of the act, but does not extend such benefits under other sections of the act;

2. The difficulties which would be encountered in proving the next of kin relationship to a deceased person and the time consumed in documenting the proof of such relationship would far outweigh the benefits which would be derived;

3. Enactment of this legislation would establish a dangerous precedent not only with respect to other sections of the War Claims Act but, as well, to other legislation providing gratuity compensation;

4. The proposal to extend the filing date under section 17 to 1 year after the enactment date of the bill would, in effect, discriminate against those persons who have been informed by the Government, volunteer agencies, such as veterans service organizations, and other media, that the deadline for filing claims would expire on August 31, 1955;

5. There is no basis on which the Commission could estimate the number of claims which would be filed should this bill be enacted; consequently no estimate of its cost can be furnished; and

6. Qualified personnel presently assigned to processing section 17 claims would be required longer than the completion date of such claims, thus affecting the eventual assignment of such personnel to other claims programs authorized under Public Law 285, 84th Congress, and impeding the ability of the Commission in meeting the production schedules set forth in its budget justifications.

The Commission's report concluded its reasoning with the statement that they had placed considerable emphasis on completion of its programs within the statutory deadlines and the imposition of this new proposal would tend to extensively prolong its functions in these matters.

Mr. Speaker, in all due respect to the members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, I am confident you will agree that the reasons set forth by them for rendering their adverse report on this bill are most unusual. With your permission, I will proceed to show you one by one just how unusual their objections are.

The Commission's view that the sequestered funds claims are in the nature of gratuities is not borne out by the legislative history of section 17 of the War Claims Act of 1948. Section 17, as opposed to the other sections of the act, deals with actual moneys and other credits of American citizens which were expropriated by Japan from banks and other financial institutions during World War II. I agree with the Commission that the other sections of the act which provide payments of claims to prisoners

of war and civilian internees are not vested rights, but are in the nature of gratuities, and are thus similar to other laws providing gratuities, such as laws appertaining to veterans. That claims under the sequestered funds cases are not vested rights, however, is a surprising theory. My recollection of the law of contracts is that if A unlawfully expropriates a sum of money or other property from B, B has a cause of action against A and has a vested right in the money or property which was unlawfully expropriated.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, all the moneys in the war claims fund were transferred from the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, which moneys were received from vested German and Japanese assets. Payments of claims under the War Claims Act of 1948, including the sequestration cases, have been made wholly from the war claims fund. Since we obtained these moneys from the German and Japanese Governments, this Government, in effect, is acting as the agent and administrator for our World War II enemy governments in reimbursing American citizens and their heirs for the damages which they incurred during wartime. It is, therefore, logical to state that the United States Government, in reality, stands in the place of the Japanese Government in making payments to American citizens and their heirs under the sequestered funds cases. Inasmuch as the United States is, in effect, acting for the Japanese Government, and since the Japanese were guilty of unlawfully expropriating money or other property from our own citizens, the United States would be placed in a position of unlawfully expropriating these moneys from its own citizens unless the heirs in the order of priority specified under my bill are compensated in the amount of the losses incurred by their deceased relatives.

The Commission's objection that a dangerous precedent would be established not only with respect to other sections of the War Claims Act as well as other legislation providing gratuity compensation is readily disposed of with the brief statement that the sequestered funds cases are not in any sense of the word payments in the nature of gratuities or bounties. Inasmuch as section 17 cannot properly be considered as in the nature of gratuity compensation, the enactment of H. R. 7733 could in no way establish any dangerous precedent.

I was particularly surprised at that part of the Commission's report which stated that "the difficulties which would be encountered in proving the next of kin relationship to a deceased person and the time consumed in documenting the proof of such a relationship would far outweigh the benefits which would be derived." In an apparent attempt to justify this statement, the Commission in the following sentence stated that "of approximately 300 claims considered to date under section 17 by the Commission, there were no cases involving a next of kin and only 2 cases involved brothers and sisters." Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit that if Congress had been concerned with the difficulties of admin-

istration of claims under the War Claims Act, they would have never enacted this bill in 1948. Neither can I understand the Commission's view in regard to the time that would be consumed in documenting the proof of relationship, which would, according to the Commission, far outweigh the benefits which would be derived. H. R. 7733 sets a 1-year limitation for the filing of claims but grants the Commission 2 years following enactment to wind up its affairs. It would seem to me 2 years should be ample time for the Commission to obtain the necessary documentary proof of relationship from applicants.

The Commission, in its report, stated that of approximately 300 claims considered under section 17, there were no cases involving next of kin and only 2 cases involving a brother and sister, which indicates only a limited number of claims would be filed under H. R. 7733. Therefore, contrary to the Commission's sixth objection, with proper administration of personnel, they could reduce the number of employees processing claims under section 17, thus freeing many employees for assignments under other claim programs.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am startled by the light consideration given by the Commission to those survivors who would benefit by this bill. Neither we nor the members of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission should lose sight of the fact that the beneficiaries under this bill are brothers and sisters, and other next of kin, of deceased individuals, both military and civilian, who were in the Philippines on that dark day when the Japanese Government invaded and assumed control of the islands. Many of the individuals whose funds were sequestered lost their lives during the war. My considered opinion is that this Government should make every effort to make whole any living survivors of these deceased persons.

With respect to the Commission's fourth objection to this bill, which is that the extension of "the filing date to 1 year after the enactment date of the bill would discriminate against those persons who have been informed by the Government, volunteer organizations, such as veterans service organizations, and other mediums, that the deadline for filing claims would expire August 31, 1955," I fail altogether to understand how any discrimination could possibly result. I am confident that our veterans service organizations and other volunteer agencies would be most happy for the Congress to make every possible effort to make payments on these cases to any living survivor.

The Commission expresses concern, as noted in their fifth reason for giving an unfavorable report, that the cost of the bill is uncertain because there is no basis for estimating the number of claims. This is essentially a good statement. Even so, it is strongly indicated by the Commission's own admission that the number of claims which would be filed under this amendment would be negligible. This is borne out by their statement that of the 300 section 17 claims processed to date, there have been no claims filed by next of kin and only two by

brothers and sisters. Therefore, I think we can properly assume the number of claims filed, and therefore, the cost of this bill would be exceedingly small.

I have already covered sufficiently the Commission's sixth objection which was that this legislation, if enacted, would impede the ability of the Commission in meeting the production schedule in that qualified personnel assigned to section 17 claims would have to be maintained longer than the anticipated completion date, thus affecting the assignment of such personnel to other claims programs. However, I should like to point out that the Commission's statement that they have placed considerable emphasis on completion of its programs within the statutory deadline and enactment of H. R. 7733 would tend to extensively prolong its functions in these matters, while commendatory, overlooks the fact that the Congress and not the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has the prerogative to extend or not extend the War Claims Act and, if the Congress sees fit to extend said act, it is the responsibility of the Commission to execute and administer this and other proposals.

Mr. Speaker, it is noteworthy the other agencies and departments requested to submit a report on this bill had no recommendations to make with the exception of the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau agreed with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission's surprising theory that inequitable precedents might be established by adding this class of survivors as beneficiaries under section 17 provisions of the War Claims Act. The Bureau of the Budget, in effect, echoed the objection of the Commission in this regard, which I think has been amply disposed of in my previous discussion. On the other hand, the Departments of Justice, State, and Treasury reported only that, since they had no information in regard to the proposed legislation and since the subject of the bill was primarily the concern of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, they had no comments to make with respect to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has the money to pay beneficiaries under H. R. 7733 from presently appropriated amounts in the war claims fund. A responsible official of the Commission has told me that, as of March 31, 1956, they had a balance available in the war claims fund of \$10,398,600.08. In addition, the Commission estimates that \$5,740,000 will be returned to the war claims fund after all pending claims have been paid in full. If the Commission's estimates are sound, this would leave a balance in the war claims fund of \$16,138,600.08 after all claims are paid.

On March 31, 1956, the Commission had received claims under section 17 from individuals and banks amounting to \$17,861,453. However, only \$1,424,696.12 of this amount has been allowed and paid. The Commission had received 2,025 claims under this section, of which 157 have been disallowed. They had paid in full 1,152 claims under \$500 and the first payment had been made to 226 claimants who were entitled to payments

exceeding \$500. They had processed 1,535 claims and had 490 claims not processed under this section.

The Commission as of March 31 had set aside in the claims-payment account \$568,620.35 as a reserve for further payments under subsection (d). Therefore, with the amount already paid, \$1,424,696.12, plus the reserve for other payments of \$568,620.35, the Commission anticipated on March 31 a total payment under section 17 of only \$1,993,316.47.

Mr. Speaker, it is, therefore, obvious the Commission will, after payment of all claims under the War Claims Act as now written, have more than sufficient moneys for the payment in full of all claims and will also have ample funds to pay the additional classes of persons H. R. 7733 renders eligible.

To add to the classes of survivors made eligible under section 17, as I propose, would not be inconsistent with past actions taken by Congress in liberalizing the definition of persons considered to be eligible to participate in the war-claims program. Public Law 744, 83d Congress, eliminated the word "dependent" from sections 5 (d), 6 (c), 6 (d) (4) (A), (B), (C), and (D) and also added a new paragraph (4) to section 5 (d) making parents eligible to claim detention benefits as survivors in the absence of a surviving husband or child.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission will have sufficient moneys to pay additional claims that would be authorized under this bill, and since it is obligatory, in my opinion, for the United States Government to make every possible effort to make whole, insofar as this can be done when the death of a loved one is involved, those survivors of deceased individuals who were deprived of their properties by Japan in World War II, I strongly urge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and later the House of Representatives and the Senate to approve this legislation prior to adjournment.

In the words of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Mr. Speaker, "the benefits which would be derived are small." Nevertheless, a principle is involved in this matter and that principle is a large principle—it involves the property rights of United States citizens. The Congress in 1948 saw fit to pay claims on these bank accounts and credits sequestered by Japan, but we did not go far enough at that time.

Mr. Speaker, let it not ever be said that we have not completed a task set before us. My sincere feeling is that we will be denying property rights unless we go two steps further, as is provided for in this bill, and make eligible brothers and sisters and other next of kin of those deceased persons whose moneys were expropriated by an enemy government.

COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT CONGRESS AT CEREMONIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF COMMODORE JOHN BARRY AT WEXFORD, IRELAND

Mr. O'NEILL, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 244, Rept. No.

2409), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there is hereby created a joint committee, to be composed of 6 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and 6 Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, to represent the Congress at the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Commodore John Barry to be presented by the President to Ireland on behalf of the people of the United States at Wexford, Ireland, on September 16, 1956. The members of the joint committee shall select a chairman from among their number.

The expenses of the joint committee incurred in carrying out the purposes of this resolution, not to exceed \$25,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers authorized by such joint committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 244.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read House Concurrent Resolution 244.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1956, the statue of Commodore John Barry, heretofore authorized by law to be presented by the President of the United States to Ireland on behalf of the people of the United States, will be unveiled at Wexford, Ireland.

The pending resolution would create a joint committee to be composed of 6 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and 6 Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, to represent the Congress of the United States at the unveiling ceremonies.

I am sure that every Member of this body knows that Commodore Barry, the naval hero of the American Revolution, had the distinction of receiving United States Naval Commission No. 1 from George Washington. In 1776, commanding the *Lexington*, he captured the first naval vessel taken by an American man-of-war. During the course of the Revolution, when requested by the enemy to desert to their forces, he stood firm with his adopted country and refused 20,000 guineas and the command of a British ship. He brought 70,000 milled Spanish dollars, despite a pursuing enemy fleet, from Havana into a depleted Continental treasury. In 1783, he fired the Navy's last shot of the Revolution.

From 1794 until his death in 1803, Barry was Senior Commodore of the United States Navy.

Commodore Barry was born in County Wexford on the southeast coast of Ire-

land in 1745 and is buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, in Philadelphia.

It is fitting and proper that the Congress of the United States be represented at the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of this statue near Commodore John Barry's birthplace in County Wexford, Ireland. I am confident that this resolution will be adopted by unanimous consent of every Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday is District day. The following bills will be in order:

H. R. 11002, Pawnbrokers' Act.

S. 1275, police protection, institutions outside of the District of Columbia.

S. 3295, extending daylight saving.

H. R. 9641, exempting from taxation property of the Columbia Historical Society.

For the remainder of the week the program is as follows:

On Tuesday, H. R. 7886, increase veterans' compensation; and should a roll-call vote be demanded in connection with final passage, it will take place not earlier than Wednesday, Thursday, or later. There will be no votes on Tuesday because of the primaries.

Mr. MARTIN. Where is the primary on Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Indiana, North Dakota, and a second primary in South Carolina, I understand.

Mr. MARTIN. We do not give delay consideration for second primaries, do we?

Mr. McCORMACK. There are two others, anyway. There is Indiana, for instance.

Mr. MARTIN. I think they have already had their primary in Indiana.

Mr. McCORMACK. And North Dakota. That is my information.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is the Democratic State convention on Tues-

day in Indiana, and the Republican State convention comes on Friday. I wonder if we will have equal protection on Friday.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Indiana can be assured, so far as I am concerned, that there is always equal treatment. That means equal protection. I might say that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] has already discussed the Friday meeting of the Republican convention in Indiana.

After the veterans' bill we will take up H. R. 7535, Federal aid for school construction.

There are three conference reports that probably will be in order: the public-works appropriation bill, the Federal interstate highway bill, and the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill. In relation to the latter, I have conferred with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], who told me this morning that he would like to have that bill come up on Wednesday. It does not necessarily follow that it will come up on that day, but that particular conference report will not be brought up before Wednesday.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, on District day, we will have the bill for the extension of daylight-saving time for the District. There are some Members who are interested in that. There are 3 or 4 other bills that I assume will be taken up on District day, if reported this morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the information given by my friend. I was waiting for a report from the committee. I had hoped I would have it by this time, but the committee is meeting and at this moment I cannot give the information on the specific bills that will be brought up. But I shall see that that information is inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the House, the gentleman realizes that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] is contemplating at the moment calling up the postal bill, probably on Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have had no official notice of it. I have had an informal discussion.

Mr. MARTIN. That is all I had, an informal discussion.

Mr. McCORMACK. All I can say is that I cannot program the bill for next week. Of course, any Member of the Committee on Rules can bring the rule up. I would expect that a Member of the Committee on Rules would confer with the leadership as to when it could be programmed by the leader. In the light of this program, including the veterans' pension bill and the school construction bill, for next week, with some conference reports, it will be a rather heavy schedule. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] calls it up, he will be doing it on his own responsibility.

I might also call attention to the fact that in the 83d Congress, a similar bill was reported out of the Republican-con-

trolled committee in February of 1954. The House adjourned in August, but the bill was never brought up by the Republican leadership. That is a bill that the Republican leadership favored. The Democratic leadership, speaking at least for myself—

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, of course, if we are going to get into politics about this—

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no politics in this.

Mr. MARTIN. The school construction bill has been in the Committee on Rules for 4 months, without any action having been taken upon it.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no politics. This is a statement of historical fact. The bill was reported out in February of 1954, in the second session of the last Congress, but was not brought up. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] is going to call up the bill, he is going to do so on his own responsibility; and I think he ought to be on the floor and let the Members know.

The Democratic leadership, as far as I am concerned, is opposed to the increase in first-class mail from 3 cents to 4 cents. It is rather strange that the Republican leadership, which did not bring up the bill when they were in control, opposes the program of the Democratic leadership now. The bill can be brought up, but I think we ought to know.

Mr. MARTIN. The bill can be brought up under the rules. The gentleman is not conceding anything when he says that. The gentleman is just playing pure politics when he talks about letting the people know.

Mr. McCORMACK. Everything is politics, but why did not the gentleman bring it up in the 83d Congress?

Mr. MARTIN. There may have been conditions.

Mr. McCORMACK. What were they?

Mr. MARTIN. We probably knew we did not have the votes at that time. I think that is as good an answer as any.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wonder if that was dictatorship on the gentleman's part then.

Mr. MARTIN. When is the gentleman going to program the civil-rights bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. That bill will be programed promptly when the rule is reported.

Mr. MARTIN. Will that bill be brought up ahead of the postal bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] is on the floor and if he says he intends to call it up, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] will program it, if it is agreeable to him, the week after next. If he is going to call it up next week, he has got to do it on his own responsibility. This is the first time that has ever been done when the leadership is willing to program a bill.

Mr. MARTIN. When is the Congress going to adjourn?

Mr. McCORMACK. What does the gentleman think?

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman is in charge of programing; he should know best.

Mr. McCORMACK. What does the gentleman think? The gentleman last January said June the 15th. I could not see it before July 15. I think my guess was more accurate than his.

Mr. MARTIN. We are not interested in guessing.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman's minute has long since expired.

The SPEAKER. The Chair always allows a little relaxation when the two gentlemen from Massachusetts get into conversation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] ought to assume his responsibility and tell the House frankly what he is going to do.

Mr. MARTIN. I am sure the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] will not duck any of his responsibility, and he will give the House full consideration.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] expired some time ago.

TEMPORARY INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11740) to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there to be an explanation of this bill?

Mr. COOPER. I would be glad to give the gentleman an explanation. All it does is allow an increase of half what was allowed last time.

Mr. GROSS. Half of \$6 billion?

Mr. COOPER. That is right, and on a temporary basis.

Mr. GROSS. This increases the debt limit to what?

Mr. COOPER. Two hundred and seventy-eight billion dollars, for 1 year only. Previously the increase was \$6 billion.

Mr. GROSS. That took it to \$281 billion; is that correct?

Mr. COOPER. That is correct. This is for half of it for 1 year. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker, but before I do let the RECORD show that I am opposed to this or any other increase in the Federal debt limitation.

This increase would not be necessary had a realistic approach been taken to the foreign hand-out program. With \$6½ to \$7 billion already in the pipeline there was no necessity for authorizing a single dollar of new money during the coming fiscal year for the benefit of foreign governments. It is plain for everyone to see that the nearly \$5 billion

sought by the administration for so-called foreign aid is well above the increase in the debt limitation as here requested.

Mr. MULTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is it not appropriate to comment in connection with this bill that this represents a failure by the administration to keep its promise to balance the budget without any increase in the debt limitation?

Mr. COOPER. Of course, the gentleman may draw that inference.

Mr. MULTER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, during the period beginning on July 1, 1956, and ending on June 30, 1957, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall be temporarily increased by \$3 billion.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 11740 would continue a temporary increase in the ceiling on the debt limit for another year. The permanent statutory ceiling on the public debt is \$275 billion. Last year and the year before, Congress at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury enacted legislation increasing temporarily this ceiling by \$6 billion. The Secretary of the Treasury in an appearance before our committee has again requested a 1-year temporary increase in the debt limit, but this time he has requested a \$3 billion instead of a \$6 billion increase. H. R. 11740 carries out the request of the Secretary and provides that a public debt limit of \$278 billion is to apply for the period from July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957. This bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

While I am concerned about the necessity for continuing a temporary increase in the public-debt limit, I am glad to note that the request this year is for a \$3 billion increase which is one-half of the increase found necessary in the two previous fiscal years.

The Secretary of the Treasury's request for a smaller temporary increase in the debt limit this year results from a budgetary surplus and from the fact that corporate tax payments, under the law, now in effect are gradually being spread more evenly over the year, making it unnecessary to borrow as heavily, as in the past, in the fore part of the fiscal year. I might point out that the budgetary surplus referred to results not so much from the level of expenditures, which are higher than estimated by the Treasury Department in January of this year, as from larger receipts from the continuing

high level of business activity than the Treasury Department had originally estimated.

As I pointed out to the House last year when we were considering this subject, it is the Congress itself which has the final say-so in the amount of money which the Government is authorized to spend, and once expenditures have been authorized and commitments have been made, it is the obligation of the Congress to protect the fiscal integrity of the Government. For this reason and because the Treasury needs a minimum balance of cash in order to provide some flexibility in fiscal operations, I urge that the bill be passed.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is essential that the Congress act promptly and favorably upon the pending bill to provide a temporary increase of \$3 billion in the statutory debt ceiling. I introduced an identical bill, H. R. 11741.

The present permanent debt limit is \$275 billion. Because of seasonal fluctuations in receipts, it is anticipated that the debt during the coming fiscal year will exceed this amount temporarily and I wish to emphasize that word "temporarily." It is important to understand that this temporary increase in no way suggests that the overall public debt is being increased. In fact, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Committee on Ways and Means that he expected the public debt at the close of this fiscal year to be in the neighborhood of \$273 billion, a substantial reduction from the total at the end of last year.

It should be noted that the temporary increase is limited in this bill to \$3 billion while a \$6 billion increase has been authorized in recent years. This sharp cutback in the amount of the temporary increase furnishes dramatic evidence of the magnificent accomplishments of this administration in putting the fiscal affairs of the Nation in order. Moreover, Secretary Humphrey declared to our committee that the present fiscal program of the administration calls for applying the anticipated surplus this fiscal year to debt reduction. He went on to express his hope "that this year we are setting a precedent which may be faithfully followed year after year, and that we will so handle our financial affairs that we can make each year a modest payment in reduction of our huge indebtedness as a matter of standard practice." In this plan for the future, I concur heartily.

The Republican Party is determined to maintain fiscal soundness and to insure the integrity of our money. In so doing, the American people will be able to depend upon the value of the dollar and face the future with confidence. Thus, we will continue our present prosperity and establish a firm foundation for more jobs, greater production, and an ever-higher standard of living in the future.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AID FOREVER?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, with \$50 billion already spent for global foreign aid since World War II, and with billions more in process of being voted, there is very little agreement, in Government or out, as to why we are doing it.

That shocking fact stands out starkly in the record of the current congressional debate on this issue.

It is attested by the sincere but seemingly ineffectual suggestions that a reappraisal and reevaluation of the entire program is in order.

It is reflected in the vague and confused thinking of the American people themselves.

Small wonder that even many of the nations which are beneficiaries of our largess are dubious as to our motives or our sanity, and are becoming increasingly frank in saying so.

So far as I am concerned, this incredible situation is itself sufficient reason for my votes against foreign aid.

But we seem to be victims of a national obsession—of a compulsive urge to scatter our wealth and resources around the globe.

The prospect is that Congress may wind up approving even more than the \$3.6 billion of new foreign aid already voted by this House.

Therefore, I feel obligated to speak more fully, and with utter frankness, on some aspects of this issue.

I wonder how many members of this House would be willing to pass the hat in their congressional districts to buy Comrade Tito more American jet planes, or additional miles of modern highways, or to help him balance his country's budget.

For my part, no thanks.

Not after the news reports of the enthusiastic, vodka-drinking, prodigal son welcome this Yugoslav commie received in Moscow where he swore, by whatever it is he regards as good and holy, that he and his Kremlin comrades would never again be parted.

Not when the jet-fighter planes our Government has already given him could, easily enough, be used to repeat his courageous shooting up of an unarmed American transport plane, which killed five of our airmen.

And I am equally unwilling to send the tax collector, armed with the power of the Federal Government, into my congressional district—or yours—to extract money for Tito by force.

Speaking of commies, I do not believe the Communists are really philanthro-

pists—not even the home-grown American breed of comrades.

Yet here is an official organ of the Communist Party line, the January 1956 issue of the magazine *Political Activity*, plugging vigorously for "a policy of large-scale economic aid, without strings, to the so-called underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

And, this propaganda blurb continues:

Let our country—

They mean, believe it or not, the United States—

compete with the Soviet Union on a peaceful basis to see who can extend the most economic assistance to such areas as Egypt, Burma, and India.

Amazing, is it not?

Or is it, in view of Lenin's prophetic boast that the conquest and destruction of America would be achieved by our walking, or being pushed, into the booby-trap of bankruptcy?

Of course I am not even remotely implying that everyone who favors foreign aid is a Communist.

But under this party directive it is obvious that every American Communist must be an all-out advocate of unlimited spending of American wealth and resources on economic assistance to other countries—government-to-government aid which, by the way, inevitably promotes socialism within the recipient countries.

No wonder a majority of the members of the Second Hoover Commission warned last year, "Surely, after almost 10 years, the time has come to apply some brakes to this overseas spending program."

I am 100 percent in favor of the proposed congressional reappraisal and reevaluation of foreign aid on the chance that it would help apply the brakes.

But I would have a lot more faith that it would really happen, that it would really amount to something, if this were done before, rather than after, new billions of foreign-aid funds are voted.

There is not the slightest excuse for postponing this review of the basic premises of foreign aid. And there is no reason why we cannot delay voting more money for a few months. There is an estimated unexpended balance of \$6.8 billion of foreign-aid funds, enough to keep the program going for at least 2 years.

I am fairly sure that if we vote the money first the zeal for a genuine reappraisal and reevaluation will quickly and noticeably wane.

Congress was asked to give the administration authority, in this year's foreign-aid bill "to make commitments up to 10 years in length to assist less developed countries on long-term projects important to their development."

That unprecedented request does not sound like applying the brakes.

I am glad the Committee on Foreign Affairs and this House have turned down the proposal.

But, I ask you to take a look at the substitute provision the House inserted in the bill as a compromise.

It declares that, as long as the Communist threat persists—and the way

things are going that could be for quite a spell—it will "be the policy of the United States to continue to make available to free nations and peoples upon request assistance of such nature and in such amounts as the United States is able to provide compatible with its own stability, strength, and other obligations, and as may be needed and effectively used by such free nations and peoples."

Quite a compromise, is it not?

Something like a prospective tenant who refuses to sign a year's lease but offers, instead, to agree to rent the property permanently, just as long as he is able to pay the rent.

I decline to have any part in that kind of a mortgage on America.

I did not believe that it was possible to top the blank-check commitment I have just described.

But I was wrong.

The other day I read—the rules of this House prevent my identifying the source—the statement that—

The recipients of our aid should know that we would share a portion of our abundance, whether or not there was a Soviet Union.

So, apparently, communism may come and go, but foreign aid, like Tennyson's brook, "goes on forever."

The American taxpayer today is coming to know less and less about what his Government is doing with more and more of his money.

This is particularly true with respect to money spent for foreign aid.

One of the reasons is so-called security restrictions.

I want to be entirely fair and reasonable about this matter. I know there are necessary military secrets. No doubt there is some information regarding military assistance to specific countries which cannot properly be discussed on the floor of Congress and thereby disclosed to the world.

However, one serious consequence of these restrictions is that Members of Congress other than those on committees directly involved can secure this classified information on only a limited and individual basis.

They are prevented from using the information as the background for congressional discussion of either the amounts or the policies involved.

This may be a necessary evil—but it is still an evil.

Moreover, I am firmly convinced that, with the power to classify and restrict such information vested in the executive agencies, there are grave potentialities of abuse.

I see no valid reason, for example, why the proposed allocations of nonmilitary, economic aid for fiscal year 1957 to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Bolivia, and Guatemala should be classified.

The practical, and exceedingly dangerous, consequence of these restrictions is that undoubtedly many Members of Congress actually vote for unspecified, unlisted allocations of taxpayers' moneys to foreign countries without any knowledge of the specific amount that country is to receive, or the alleged reasons therefor.

This evil is compounded by the fact that the current foreign-aid bill confers authority upon the executive department to switch appropriated funds between countries and areas of the globe.

Back in 1949 the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg, although a staunch supporter of foreign aid, said that a proposal to grant similar authority to the executive branch in effect called for "the virtual creation of a total worldwide war-lord power." At that time the proposal was indignantly turned down by Congress.

But that very power has gradually and stealthily come to the executive agencies as a byproduct of the evolution of this foreign-aid Frankenstein and through the piecemeal acquiescence of Congress.

During recent debate on the foreign-aid bill, I heard the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs [Mr. RICHARDS] say:

Here you find the greatest flexibility power ever given to any President of the United States. He can move funds all over the place, from one side of the world to the other, to meet any emergency.

I do not detract one iota from my very great respect for the present President of the United States when I say that I am unwilling to bestow this power upon any President.

My unwillingness is all the greater because, in exercising the authority "to move funds all over the place," the President must rely upon the opinions, decisions, and recommendations of numerous paper-shuffling bureaucrats far down the line in the executive agencies, many of whom, so far as the Congress, the American people, and the President himself are concerned, are completely anonymous and faceless.

American generosity under the foreign-aid program has become utterly profligate.

What is worse, the purposes this generosity is supposed to serve, the ends it is supposed to accomplish, have become increasingly vague, ill defined, lacking in sharp focus, and even contradictory, as the years have passed.

As I said at the outset, after 10 years and \$50 billion of expenditures, there is little agreement as to why we are doing it.

There is no agreement as to whether the motive is generosity or strict self-interest.

There is no agreement as to whether the purpose is "to share our abundance" with the less fortunate on a sort of permanent worldwide WPA basis—which has nothing to do with the Soviet threat—or whether the sole justification for aid to other countries is the protection of the United States against a clear and present danger.

There is no agreement as to the basis of eligibility for our assistance. In consequence, today, we are helping those countries in formal military alliance with us; those who are avowed neutralists, like India and Egypt; and even self-proclaimed friends of the Kremlin, like Yugoslavia.

There is sharp disagreement as to the relative emphasis, and billions, to be given military assistance and economic aid.

Perhaps most serious of all, there are those who argue that our assistance is no substitute for a nation's determination to help itself, but nevertheless continue to vote for aid to the very countries in which such determination is admittedly lacking.

Thus we find this strange statement in the House Foreign Affairs Committee report on foreign aid:

The committee believes that our support of NATO should continue. The nations of Western Europe are prosperous, however, and in some cases appear to be relaxing their defense efforts. The United States cannot hope to overcome a lack of zeal on the part of any nation by supplying it with equipment. The future of NATO will be determined to a larger degree by what the nations of Europe do with their own resources than by the assistance rendered by the United States.

How can we hope to bring our foreign-aid program into sharp and effective focus; how can we expect results anywhere commensurate with our spending, how can we justify a continuation of our largess, until these contradictions and confusions are resolved?

One of the generalities offered as an objective of our foreign-aid programs is that of assisting nations and peoples to gain, or maintain, their independence.

Yet there are mounting evidences of bitter ill will toward us within many of the nations we are seeking to help.

I think one of the reasons for this ironical and frustrating situation is that we have failed to recognize all that is involved in the concept of independence.

A man or a nation, rendered the slave of another by virtue of force, cruelty or deceit obviously is not independent. That is precisely the threat posed by international communism.

But it is equally true that a man or nation made habitually reliant upon the aid and assistance of another is, to the extent of that reliance, also something less than independent.

That is the threat to national independence which we actually, or seemingly, pose to the very nations we seek to help.

And that threat is magnified when we necessarily impose conditions upon our aid and when we actually, or seemingly, intrude in the internal life and affairs of the beneficiary nations—as we inevitably do.

I have heard it said on this floor, certainly not without some basis in fact, that we Americans—who make it a prison offense to buy elections in our own country—have deliberately influenced the outcome of elections in other countries by the timing of our assistance. The effect obviously is to give aid to a particular political party or regime in those countries. Certainly this is a violation of national independence.

Needless to add, the use of American aid and equipment by beneficiary governments to combat colonial uprisings has been a further grievous source of hostility toward us.

Clearly then, generosity—even on a profligate scale—is no open sesame to friendship and mutual good will and cooperation between nations.

The last words of a great American who was twice elected President of the

United States were, "I have tried so hard to do what is right."

Despite honest differences of judgment, despite the failings of human nature, despite the genuine difficulties of knowing what is right, despite the cynicism of those who profess to believe only the worst about their public servants, I am sure very few of those in positions of responsibility in Government are devoid of the earnest desire to do what is right.

That desire is particularly acute in the face of so vast, complex, and crucial an issue as the one here under discussion.

I do not want to oppose merely for the sake of opposing. Neither do I intend to be jockeyed into the position of accepting and supporting a packaged foreign-aid program involving immense, innumerable, interchangeable—and virtually permanent—lump-sum expenditures of American wealth around the globe.

I have said that I am 100 percent in favor of the proposed congressional reappraisal and reevaluation of foreign aid.

To be of real value, I believe such a reappraisal and reevaluation must place primary emphasis on the defense, security, and welfare of the United States.

I believe it must underscore the urgency of providing Members of Congress full access to all facts as to specific proposals of foreign aid to specific nations.

I believe it must stress the necessity of maximum utilization, by other nations, of their own resources of self-help and of the means of assistance available from American private enterprise and capital and sound trade relations.

I believe it must recognize the indispensable factor of the will to self-help on the part of other nations in solving the problems of mutual security.

Finally, I believe it must recognize the importance of pointing all programs of foreign aid to the goal of reduction and termination as rapidly as possible.

This, it seems to me, would constitute a genuine reappraisal and reevaluation.

Perhaps if we will humbly renounce the virtually omniscient and Godlike role we have assumed under the guise of global foreign aid, we shall find less pretentious but far more effective means of serving, not only the interests of America, but the divine purpose of promoting peace, justice, and human freedom throughout this troubled world.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. JOHANSEN, for 45 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. POWELL (at the request of Mr. MULTER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BYRD.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 9739. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1034. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. Parrish.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 313. An act to prescribe the weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in the blood or urine of persons tried in the District of Columbia for operating vehicles while under the influence of intoxicating liquor; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2429. An act to amend section 212 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning, and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2704. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for the construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2895. An act to amend the acts of February 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, relating to the payment of the cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2896. An act to amend the act relating to cemetery association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3663. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the Columbia Historical Society in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3821. An act to authorize the construction of one prototype ship, and the conversion of one Liberty ship, by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3838. An act to provide for the maintenance and operation of the bridge to be constructed over the Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3897. An act to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 25, 1956, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1994. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting 73 reports received from the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force covering 83 violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes and Department of Defense Directive 7200.1 "Administrative Control of Appropriations within the Department of Defense," pursuant to section 3679 (1) (2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1995. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the Fifth Annual Report of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, together with pertinent recommendations for civil defense in our future national security structure, pursuant to section 406 of Public Law 920, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1996. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting the monthly report on military prime contracts with business firms for work in the United States for the period from July 1, 1955, through April 30, 1956, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 268, 84th Congress, which amended section 211 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1997. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting additional information relative to the case of Yao Kui Chu, A-10065559, involving the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of this Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1998. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting additional information relative to the case of Francesco Iurman, A-10035781, involving the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of this Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1999. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 24, 1956, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Root River at Rushford, Minn. This report is submitted in interim response to the authority contained in an item of the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937, for a preliminary examination and survey of Root River, Fillmore, Mower, Olmsted, Winona, and Houston Counties, Minn. (H. Doc. No. 431); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

2000. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 25, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach erosion control study of Waimea Beach and Hanapepe Bay, Island of Kauai, T. H., prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 432); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with three illustrations.

2001. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 22, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Freeport Harbor, Tex. This report is submitted in response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works,

House of Representatives, adopted on September 27, 1951, requesting a review of reports on Freeport Harbor, Tex., and a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on March 30, 1955, requesting a review of reports on Brazos River, mouth of Freeport, Tex. (H. Doc. No. 433); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

2002. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 24, 1956, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of Licking River, vicinity of Covington and Newport, Ky. This report is submitted in response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 16, 1954, authorizing submission of an interim report on Licking River, vicinity of Covington and Newport, Ky., under the general authority of the resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 24, 1953, requesting a review of reports on Licking River, Ky., with respect to improvement and maintenance of a navigation channel in the lower reach of the river. This report covers maintenance only (H. Doc. No. 434); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

2003. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 1, 1956, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of the upper Wabash River Basin, of Indiana. This report is submitted in partial response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted May 9, 1949, requesting a review of reports on the Wabash River and tributaries, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It is submitted also in complete response to a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted May 23, 1946, requesting a review of the recommendations contained in House Document 100, 73d Congress, 1st session, relative to flood protection at or near Logansport, Ind. (H. Doc. No. 435); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

2004. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 24, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Toledo Harbor, Ohio. This report is submitted in response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on April 21, 1953, authorizing the preparation of a survey report on Toledo Harbor, Ohio (H. Doc. No. 436); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

2005. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 26, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on waterway from the Escambia River to the Alabama River, Fla. and Ala., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Concurrent Resolution 244. Concurrent resolution to provide for a joint com-

mittee of the Congress to represent the Congress at the unveiling of the Commodore John Barry Memorial at Wexford, Ireland, on September 16, 1956; without amendment (Rept. No. 2409). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KILGORE: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. S. 1542. An act to authorize an allowance for civilian officers and employees of the Government who are notaries public; without amendment (Rept. No. 2410). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 10523. A bill to conform the appointment and compensation of the chief legal officer of the Post Office Department to the method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2411). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORRESTER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2182. An act for the relief of the city of Elkins, W. Va.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2412). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN:

H. R. 11888. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery at the Birch Coulee battlefield site in Renville County, Minn.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 11889. A bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 11890. A bill to provide for the maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 11891. A bill to amend section 2 of Public Law 385, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 11892. A bill to amend section 2 of Public Law 385, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 11893. A bill to provide special tax treatment for certain taxpayers who changed from the retirement to the straight-line method of computing depreciation with respect to certain kinds of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 11894. A bill to provide for the maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in the United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 11895. A bill to authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 11896. A bill to provide that 66 2/3 percent of money rentals received by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force from leasing for agricultural or grazing purposes lands located within school districts shall be paid to such school districts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 11897. A bill to provide for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States, to increase certain allowances of and provide more adequate office space

for such official, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. Res. 551. Resolution to establish a select committee to conduct a study and evaluation of the foreign aid mutual security programs; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 11898. A bill for the relief of Judith Wollner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 11899. A bill for the relief of Arie Cornelis DeVos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 11900. A bill for the relief of Gaetano DiChiara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 11901. A bill for the relief of Anna Bertuzzi Boselli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 11902. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bronislawa Marini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

H. R. 11903. A bill for the relief of Lum Shen Ng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. R. 11904. A bill for the relief of Harry D. Naum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

1154. Mr. BUSH presented a petition of 64 residents of Lycoming County, Pa., urging early enactment of H. R. 7886, the veterans' security bill, which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

How a Senator Promotes His State's Hotel Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 21, 1956

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, recently it was my privilege to prepare for the Hotel Gazette an article entitled "How a Senator Promotes His State's Hotel Industry." As printed in that distinguished magazine, the article was accompanied by a picture of President Eisenhower and his brothers on a visit to Wisconsin's famed North Woods, where they caught a number of large pike and muskellunge. I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOW A SENATOR PROMOTES HIS STATE'S HOTEL INDUSTRY

(By Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY, senior Senator from Wisconsin)

What are the usual duties of the average United States Senator?

If you were to ask Mr. Ordinary American that question, he would probably answer, "A Senator's duties are basically legislative—to work on bills and laws in the State's and his Nation's interest."

That answer is absolutely sound.

But in addition to the legislative challenge, as such, there are dozens of other duties performed by the average Senator. These duties include: Keeping the home folks informed of major issues affecting them, and helping on many constituents' problems with Government agencies in the public interest. An example of the latter work would be assisting on a veteran's claim with the Veterans' Administration, helping on a farmer's problem with the Department of Agriculture, and so forth.

All in all, a Senator must basically fulfill the broad needs of his entire State.

Inevitably, serving the interests of one's State also means helping to boost the industries of the State.

And, since so many of the 48 States now rely heavily upon the tourist industry for major income, it is perfectly natural that a United States Senator should interest himself in focusing national attention on his State's tourist attractions.

As Wisconsin's senior Senator, representing as I do a State where tourism is perhaps our second greatest industry, I am vitally in-

terested in the well-being of the Badger Hotel and related industries.

I am pleased, therefore, to report to the readers of Hotel Gazette regarding my efforts along this line.

I do so because I think that other Senators and Representatives may be in a position to help their own hotel industry. Thereby, they will help America's sound leisure-time activity, its sound pursuit of happiness.

TIPS ON SPOTLIGHTING A STATE

Let me therefore list some of the ways by which I have helped throw the friendly national spotlight on Wisconsin tourism:

1. Each year, on the Senate floor, I have issued an open invitation to Senators and Representatives to come and visit wonderful Wisconsin.

In hot humid Washington in June, July, and August, Congress wends its weary way toward adjournment, handling hundreds upon hundreds of bills. And, so at that time, I have said to my colleagues, "Come and relax in the 56,000 square miles of superb vacation land, which is Wisconsin. Enjoy the unexcelled fishing and hunting of my State."

I have said, in effect, "for months, we legislators have been fighting one another. Now, let's get wise and go out and relax. Let's fight—on the fishing line—one of Wisconsin's famed muskies. Let's enjoy the thrill of the best outdoor sports in the Nation."

My comments as published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD have been reprinted in tens of thousands of copies.

The prints have been forwarded to all the resorts of my State, and thereafter to their guests and clients for other States.

2. Pictures have played a very important role in this publicity. I use pictures of Wisconsin's tourist attractions in my weekly newsletter, which is distributed not only to the newspapers of my State, but to other press men all over the country. Included are pictures of Wisconsin fishing, boating, swimming, hunting, and just plain outdoor relaxing—pictures which adorn my office too, and which prominently feature articles which I have prepared from time to time.

3. When word came that President Eisenhower might not vacation in Colorado this year, I wrote to him and issued a press release which "broke" in the national wire services, urging him to come back to Wisconsin. Ike responded most graciously with assurance that he would certainly bear Wisconsin in mind when he picks his vacation spot.

4. On the occasion of the holding of important national conventions in Milwaukee or Madison, or elsewhere, I have spotlighted these functions by remarks in the Senate. I have warmly welcomed the convention delegates from the 48 States. I have pointed out that I know they will enjoy our splendid hotels and restaurants.

This has helped, I believe, to encourage other conventions to meet in Wisconsin. My readers know how crucial national convention business is to a State.

5. A great boost to Wisconsin hotels has been provided by the wonderful Milwaukee Braves which have broken all National League attendance records.

"Come on and watch baseball's greatest team," I've said to the Nation, before personally heading for opening day and other games at Milwaukee County's greatest stadium.

6. In visiting abroad, and meeting with prominent foreign leaders, I have not hesitated to mention in interviews with foreign correspondents this fact: While I enjoy visiting foreign parts, I have unhesitatingly invited the distinguished leaders of those countries to come to the United States and visit wonderful Wisconsin.

These, then, are a few of the phases of my pro-Badger tourist activities.

All this has, of course, required close liaison with the Wisconsin State Convention Department, the Wisconsin State Hotel Association, the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, with various county and regional resort groups, and a wide variety of other folks, designed constantly to boost Wisconsin tourism.

I have done this not simply to serve the Wisconsin hotel industry, of course, but that vast variety of other groups in our society which benefit from tourist dollars, from the gasoline station on the highway to the cheese stand, the roadside restaurant, the fishing lodge, outdoor guides, and everyone else who benefits from tourist income.

In conclusion, I certainly like Wisconsin hotels. They are clean, efficient, well run, friendly. They pride themselves on the traditional high quality of their personal service.

I won't ever let them down. I'll do all that I can to constantly build them up. They are worthy of all my devoted efforts because they are a mainstay of the economy of Wisconsin.

Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 21, 1956

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, in observance of the celebration of the second anniversary of the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, of Vietnam, on